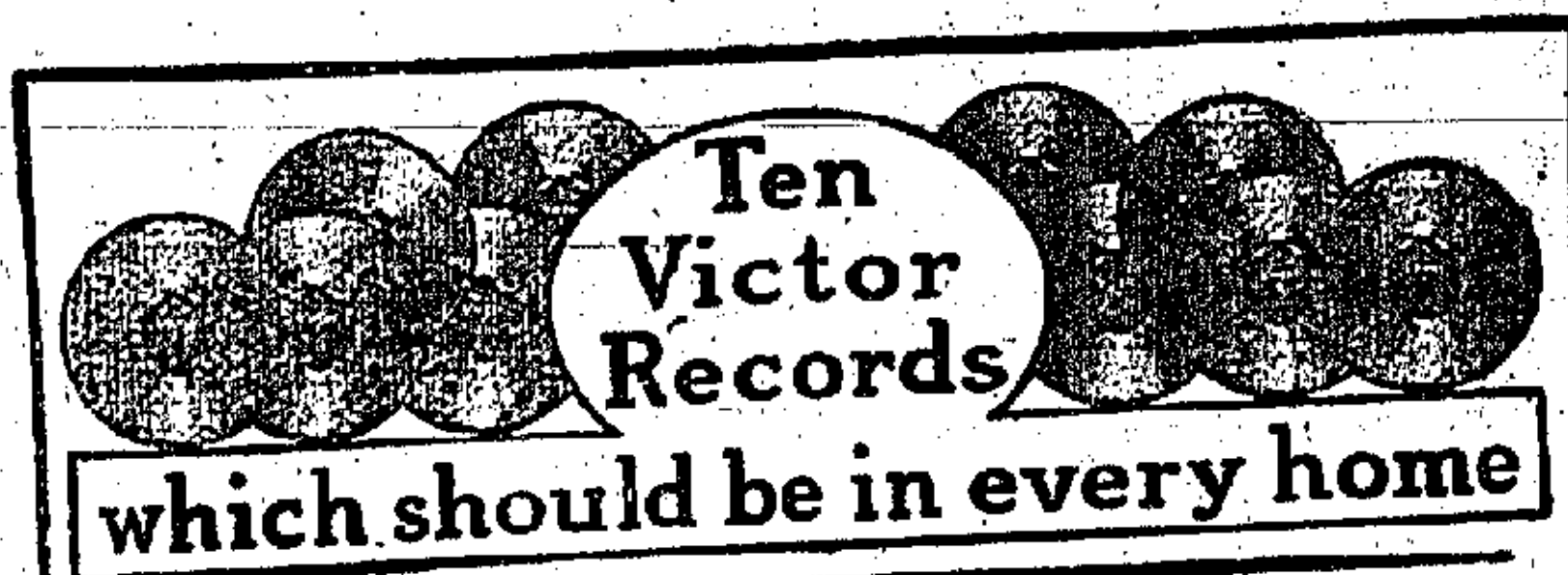


ENTERTAINMENTS



64429—Golden Love.....	(Song).....	McCormack
64183—My Laddie (Thayer).....		Gluck
64360—In the Gloaming.....		Whitehill
74136—St. Paul—Be Thou Faithful.....		Williams
88487—Tosca—Vissi d'arte o d'amore.....		Destinn
87107—Whispering Hope (Hawthorne).....	(Duet).....	Gluck-Homer
74103—Samson—Total Eclipse (Handel).....	(Song).....	Williams
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

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[31-6]

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WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Company.

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K. YICK & Co.,

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

[798]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[516]

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five export buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

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21

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1914. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915.

SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

GERMAN VIEWS ON THE ALLIES.

[BY A NEUTRAL OBSERVER IN "THE TIMES."]

In marked contrast with what I found during my previous visit in Berlin and other cities of the Empire, a great number of officers are to-day home on leave. As soon as they return from the front many of them discard their uniforms and appear in public in mufti. Thus a large proportion of the crowds of civilians are, in reality, officers who are enjoying a fortnight's respite from the hardships of the campaign. In view of the fact that a German officer is usually required to wear his uniform, it is not improbable that they are now instructed to wear mufti when on leave, perhaps in order to create the impression of a still inexhaustible supply of fit men. In any event, the absence of the strutting military element in the streets of German cities and elsewhere undoubtedly encourages the belief that all soldiers are at the front, attending to this business of the war. Non-commissioned officers and men from the various fronts have also been given full leave, and some "Ersatz" regiments have been temporarily disbanded and the men permitted to resume their normal occupations. The German plan seems to be to give every man a few months' training, if not actual experience of fighting, so that, when called upon, he will be familiar with what is required of him.

As a result there is a continuous coming and going of troops. During a luncheon which I attended, my host apologised that his butler had to leave to join the colours promptly at 1.45 o'clock, and his place would be taken by another man who had already served at the front for several months. The guests at once made up "purses" for the departing butler, and he went with true Prussian promptness, his "remplacement" continuing the service as though nothing had occurred.

There is a current belief in England and in neutral countries that German Army Corps keep changing from one front to the other, that one month they will be fighting in the East and the next in the West and vice versa. In direct conversation with a number of German officers I could obtain no confirmation of this belief. It is true that certain regiments which have suffered heavy losses have been withdrawn, reformed with new men, and then sent to another front; but units which were fighting in Flanders in the beginning of the war are still fighting there, and the same conditions apply to the Eastern front. The fact that the Imperial Headquarters and the Great German Staff changed frequently from one front to the other in the early part of the war may have led to this misunderstanding, though I was informed that, since February, even the Imperial Headquarters have been almost continuously on the Eastern front. As a result, the quality of the enemy—and his opinions are of no little value.

OFFICERS IN THE WAR.

It cannot be denied that the German officer has proved himself skilful, able, and efficient. For in this war great responsibility rests on the lower commissioned ranks owing to the magnitude of the operations and to the fact that superior officers are remote from the firing line. I was much surprised to find a marked change in attitude on the part of many German officers who have seen active service. It has been suggested that on account of heavy casualties a great proportion of the regular officers had been replaced by reserve officers; but even the most maligned "Junker" officer has moderated his bluster. It has been tempered, not merely by the severity of the campaign, but chiefly by the "scientific" atmosphere that surrounds present-day German military affairs. When seen in mufti and speaking of military matters, the German officer to-day is akin to his "colleague" of the laboratory; he seems awed by the mystery of the vast organisation with which he is so closely identified.

This new attitude towards the Army must be taken into consideration not merely in gauging the success the Germans have hitherto achieved, but also in estimating the importance to be attached to their judgment of the Allied Armies in the various scenes of action. When it is remembered that German officers are in command of armies operating not merely from Flanders to the Vosges in the West and from Libya to the Carpathians in the East, but are also alone responsible for the recent Austrian successes in Galicia as well as for the remarkable resistance offered in the Gallipoli peninsula and the Dardanelles, the magnitude of the task they have undertaken is at once apparent. From various conversations with German officers, it would appear that, in their opinion, the fall of Constantinople is very remote, and they seem convinced that the dispositions taken by the Allies up to the present time are inadequate and the passage of the Dardanelles cannot be forced.

The Turkish soldier, when well fed and well led, makes as good fighting material as there is to be found in Europe to-day. German officers repeatedly said to me, and in the light of events, this expert opinion is worthy of credence. It is admitted that in trench warfare the Turks have always excelled and in defensive action offer the most stubborn resistance.

Under German direction, efficiently equipped and organized, well supplied with arms and munitions, the Turkish troops in the Peninsula will, in all probability, hold their ground. It is a summary of general opinion in Germany.

Though, in the German popular imagination, England looms up as the great enemy, as far as I could ascertain the campaigns on the eastern front are still considered by German officers not merely of greatest importance with regard to the

safety of the Empire, but of greatest military interest. I was given to understand that the recent successes in the Baltic provinces proved decisively that cavalry is not the obsolete arm it had been held to be, and that the success of this rapid advance pivoted on the strength and efficiency of this branch of the service. In the opinion of the Germans, the Russians are a stubborn and elusive enemy. As was stated to me by a staff officer, "if the commissariat and transport equalled the tactical skill and fighting qualities of the Russians, a different page in history would have been written." Even with the recent victories in Galicia the Germans have no idea that they have beaten the Russians. "The more you kill, the more there are left to take their places," sums up the judgment of those who have returned from the eastern front.

Of the campaign along the French front I heard little. It is admitted that the German Army under the Crown Prince have been unable to retrieve the losses of the early days of the campaign and I heard no talk of an intended advance. Paris seems no longer an objective, the inference being that along this line the Germans are on the defensive. It is reported that the French keep the enemy constantly engaged and their expenditure of ammunition is stupendous. This wearing down by continuous pounding by the "long arm" of the service is the essential factor in modern warfare according to the German theory. "It is a war of attrition, not men, that count in this war," was insisted upon repeatedly. The famed "Dicks Berta," the great 42cm. gun, named after the owner of the Krupp Works—Frau Berta Krupp—that bombarded Dunkirk at a distance of 20 miles, inspires as much confidence and enthusiasm in Germany as an Army Corps.

British troops held only about one-sixtieth of the line of battle commanded by the Germans in Continental Europe, yet it is perhaps the most important sector on the whole front as blocking the road to Calais and protecting the French flank. The Germans realize that a tremendous offensive force may at any time be developed along this line, though they believe that it will be so difficult and costly as to be almost impossible.

BRITAIN'S ARMIES.

NOTABLE FRENCHMAN'S STRIKING TRIBUTE.

The *Motiv* has been publishing a series of articles by Mr. Jean Cruppi, member of Parliament and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been gathering in England impressions of what is thought and desired there of British projects and British hopes.

Speaking of the organization of the British Army, he says:—

History will tell what strength of mind the Asquiths and the Kitcheners have shown when at certain times they have been obliged to reduce Germany, before organizing the millions of soldiers whom he has at his disposal to-day, had to obtain them of their own free will. The victor of Khartoum has constituted himself the first of the Kingdom, a sergeant who writes to the people, describes to them the country's peril, and endeavours to persuade them by figures and pictures.

Lloyd George is the living expression of this work, which is the continuation and development of the efforts already accomplished. I was in England when on June 3rd the Minister of Munitions delivered to the workers of Manchester his magnificent "Call to the workshop." And so a formidable army is to be added to the forces already gathered at the front.

ALLIES COMPLETE UNITY.

In conclusion, Mr. Cruppi says:—All the persons I have seen showed me the complete unity with which prevails in the desire to reduce Germany. Whigs and Tories, Scots and Irishmen, desire only that from the bloodshed among our sons the union of France and Great Britain will arise, tightened and strengthened by the common trial.

In France these things are known, but it is good that they should be recited by a witness who has been able, as they say in England, to "realise" them and support his impressions by the facts which I give.

Before leaving London I had the great honour of being received by the King. Never have the irresistible forces of the United Kingdom appeared to me more energetic, more imposing. These forces are in full activity and moving towards the desired end.

ADDITIONS TO GERMAN FLEET.

A German Naval officer, in a letter to New York, says that Germany has recently completed and commissioned a battleship of 25,600 tons and a battle cruiser of 23,200 (Derfflinger class), each with a speed of 28 knots. Both ships are to carry 15in. guns. Two fast cruisers, the officer adds, have already been completed, while four Dreadnoughts and a number of battle-cruisers will be completed by the end of the year. They will be armed with even heavier guns than 15-inch.

The officer also stated that 24 1,200-ton submarines had been constructed since the beginning of the war, with a surface speed of 20 knots and a submerged speed of 16, carrying four torpedo tubes and two heavy quickfiring. One of these submarines had, he added, sunk the run to the Dardanelles. Twelve 800-ton and twelve smaller submarines had also been completed, and half of them commissioned.

The Archbishop of York's Committee has investigated the alleged increase of illegitimacy owing to the war, and reports that the rumours are without foundation, though there has been much giddiness and foolish excitability among young girls. The report adds that there is grave cause for anxiety on account of the prevailing low moral standard.

JURY ABUSE IN AMERICA.

GROWING DEMAND FOR A NEW SYSTEM.

TRIALS PREJUDICED BY THE PUBLIC.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at New York writes: The jury system of administering justice is being attacked by leading lawyers and public men of New York State, who are delegates to New York's constitutional convention which is drawing up a revised constitution for the State. The desirability of inserting in the constitution a provision either abolishing juries or of permitting them to return majority verdicts or fixing a standard of education for jurymen has been raised by various delegates, and the discussions have shown that jury trials no longer are regarded in an Anglo-Saxon community with that feeling of reverence which for so long belonged to them.

Instead of being one of the factors of liberty, the jury system has degenerated into a species of tyranny and into a denial of justice, if some of the harsh criticisms at the constitutional convention are to be taken at their face value. Lawyers even are coming forward to declare that juries have outlived their usefulness, and are now the prey of clever advocates who know how to make use of the sensibilities of jurymen far more than they know how to argue points at law.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

The newspapers publish in advance of a criminal trial intimate stories relating to both sides, full of half facts, which cause the public to take an intense personal interest in the fortunes of the defendant. By the time the case is called for trial it is almost impossible to obtain a jury whose members have not discussed the case in all its publicly known bearings, and formed, perhaps unconsciously, ineradicable opinions. These opinions frequently may be based on certain circumstances which, though widely published, will be ruled out by the presiding judge as improper evidence.

Jurymen are as a rule mentally and morally inferior, one authority declares, and of recent years this disturbing fact has become more and more emphasised. The newspaper publicity so freely given in advance of a "cause célèbre" is naturally the more influential in causing a bias in the minds of men of this stamp. Such jurors are frequently as unreliable as young school children, and cannot concentrate upon complexities though their own lives were to pay the forfeit.

Thus there has arisen a disease which might be called jury stubbornness. Jurors take remarkable positions, based on prejudices of the most amazing kind, and consider themselves bound to maintain their positions against all argument. A case in kind happened last week at Syracuse. Ex-President Roosevelt was being sued by William Barry, an attorney, for libel. Mr. Roosevelt had called Mr. Barry a corrupt boss. The jury, delivered its verdict, and the verdict of the trial must be divided between both sides. This latter part of the verdict does not come within the province of a jury to decide. So the jurymen were sent back to their room by the judge to reach a new decision.

THE STUBBORN JUROR.

With that amazing disregard for contempt of court which American newspapers show, the proceedings in the jury room were reported as if journalists were among the jurors. Only one of the jurymen wanted the costs to be divided. He was a tramcar motorman whose picture appeared in the newspapers. He insisted that the jury must hold out for the costs being split, or he would not vote to give Mr. Roosevelt the verdict. The legal costs in America are not the same as the costs in England. They include, in America, only nominal expenses of the trial, such as stenographers' payments and the like. Newspapers estimated them in the Roosevelt trial at about thirteen pounds.

Nevertheless, the motorman held fast for twenty-four hours. Then he admitted he was wrong, and Mr. Roosevelt got his legally sanctioned verdict. This case was exceptional chiefly because the recalcitrant juror was won over to the side of the majority. In innumerable instances similar efforts to reform the law are attempted by jurymen who cannot be persuaded that legislatures, and not juries, have sole authority to make legal enactments.

COMMAND OF THE AIR.

NO GERMAN WILL FACE A BRITISH MACHINE.

Speaking at the Society of Arts on the occasion of the delivery of the Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture, Colonel Brancker, head of aeronautics at the War Office, said the war had fulfilled some of Wilbur Wright's wildest dreams. We put in the field a great number of different types of aeroplanes, and it was soon proved that British design and construction were far superior to those of our Allies and our enemy, and, backed up by the magnificent courage of our pilots, we soon established virtual command of the air. Every German pilot who put in an appearance was attacked at once and driven off until it became almost the invariable rule that no German would face a British aeroplane.

Lately the German aeroplane had greatly improved in speed, which was probably owing to the use of better engines. The result was that hostile pilots had become very much bolder. The reason of the approach of the German aeroplanes towards equality was due to the fact that at the outbreak of the war the aeronautical engine trade in England was comparatively undeveloped. But already higher-powered British engines had made their appearance at the front, and our aeroplanes were again showing their superiority. We were still improving our machines, and no doubt as the war went on the demand for speed, climbing power, and easy handling would be entirely met.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED RESIDENCES in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN LYBEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN BROKERAGE.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE OR PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Haroi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 3-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PARK "THE RETREAT," 2, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Frys, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchoi Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK, for a year or longer.
Apply to—
F. C. JENKIN,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [730]

STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunis, Morocco, Roumania, 20 different for 4 SHILLING. On desire 1,200 wonderful choice of Stamps with great discount. Newspaper for collectors of 56 pages is sent gratis and post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps. Bala Szekula, Lucerne (Switzerland—Europe). [672]

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world. [65]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FLOOD RELIEF.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in St. John's Hall, 4-nam Road (opposite the University), on **MONDAY and TUESDAY** evenings, July 26th and 27th, at 8 o'clock. Latest Cinematograph Films, and items by Eminent Artists. Refreshments, &c., during interval.
 Tickets \$2 and \$1, to be obtained at Messrs. A. Tack, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 24th July, 1915.

LOST.

CLUSTER DIAMOND RING on July 21st between 11, Peak Road and Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station (Kowloon).
 Finder rewarded. Apply—
 R. D. H.,
 Care of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 24th July, 1915.

HONGKONG CLUB.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN STEWARD.
 Apply in writing to—
 THE SECRETARY.
 Hongkong, 21st July, 1915.

WANTED.

YOUNG EUROPEAN for Sales Department (Sundries) in Mercantile Office.
 Apply to—
 "T. L."
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915.

WANTED.

ADVERTISER strongly recommends her **AMAH**, thoroughly trustworthy and able to take entire charge of young baby.
 Apply—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915.

WANTED.

A SHIFT ENGINEER (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married man.
 First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal Dahlia, winner and placed in two last meeting, sound, very good pace; should win. **Apply—**
 19th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Public that we are the only Agents in Hongkong and South China for Messrs. **HUILEBIE & SAVONNERIE DE L'EXTREME-ORIENT**, Haiphong.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto carried on by **SIR SAMSON DAVID, Bart., and ABRAHAM JACOB DAVID, Esqr.** at Hongkong and Shanghai under the name and style of **S. J. DAVID & Co.** has ceased and determined as from the Twenty-first day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen.
 The Liquidation of the said Firm in Hongkong and Shanghai has been undertaken by the private Company with limited liability registered at Hongkong under the name of **S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd.**, and all Debts due by or owing to the said Firm will be discharged and received by the said limited Company.
S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Private Company with limited liability registered at Hongkong under the name of **S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd.**, has undertaken the Liquidation at Hongkong and Shanghai of the Firm of **S. J. DAVID & Co.** and (among other things) will carry on the Business of the said Firm; and will discharge and receive all Debts due by and owing to the said Firm in Hongkong and Shanghai.
S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1915.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD

NOTIFICATION No. 58.

TENDERS FOR TUGS AND BARGES.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following Tug-Boat:
 A. ONE TUG-BOAT for Towing of Dredgers, Dredging Barges, etc., with Engine Developing about 400 H.P.
 B. ONE TUG-BOAT for Towing of Dredging Barges with Engine Developing about 250 H.P.
 C. THREE HOPPER-BARGES (to be emptied by pumping only) of a loading capacity of about 320 cubic yards of sand.
 Each of the above items should be tendered for separately. Sealed Tenders for any or all of the above Vessels, addressed to the "WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD, Shanghai," and marked "TENDERS FOR TUGS AND BARGES," must be sent in to reach the Board before Noon on **MONDAY, September 27th, 1915.**
 General specifications for the above Vessels will be supplied on application to the Engineering Department, 6, Kintung Road.
 The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD
 Shanghai.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and Half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be payable on **THURSDAY, the 29th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
 The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **TUESDAY, the 20th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
 Acting Secretary.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be payable on **THURSDAY, 29th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
 The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **TUESDAY, the 20th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
 Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB. NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, Hongkong, on **THURSDAY, the 29th day of July, 1915**, at 5.30 P.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:
 "That the Articles of Association of the **ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB** be altered in the manner following:
 "That the following words be inserted in Article 42 after the word 'Creditors':
 "or be the subject of a claim between 'which and Great Britain a state of war exists."
 Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened."
 Acting Honorary Sec. etary.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1915.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT
 Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kanish Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD
BY
PRIVATE TENDER.
 The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.
 Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 26th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.
SISSON & DELAY,
 108, CHANGE ALLEY, Singapore.
 Solicitors for the Liquidator.
 Singapore, 1st July, 1915.

JUST RECEIVED:

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

(First and Second Parts complete.)

GRACA & CO.

No. 114, CANNON ROAD.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers in all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALLGUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT OF THE

Charles Howitt

A. Phillips Co.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY

With four new and popular Plays.

WEDNESDAY, 28th July—

The Great American Mining Drama,

"THE BARRIER."

By Rex Beach.

THURSDAY, 29th July—

The Screaming Farcical Comedy,

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME,"

Mr. Smith—Charles Howitt.

FRIDAY, 30th July—

The Amusing Comedy,

"DON,"

A TALE OF A PARSON'S MOST UNUSUAL SON,

A SMILE, A LAUGH, A SIGH, A TEAR.

SATURDAY, 31st July—

The Latest London Success,

"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 2nd August—

LAST PERFORMANCE,

The Famous Comedy,

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS,"

Horace Parker—Charles Howitt.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1915.

G. R.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION

ORDINANCE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the

PERMANENT PASS issued by the

PROVOST MARSHAL will not be available after

August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew

a PERMANENT PASS should give Notice

to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

stating in full the reasons for his request, the

places to which he desires to proceed, the average

number of journeys made out of the Colony

a month, and at the same time return the

Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be

necessary for the applicant to forward two

copies of his photograph, and call personally

at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph should be about

2" x 3".

Apply on July, 1915.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should apply

in writing for permission to do so to the

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least

48 hours before the intended hour of departure,

giving name, nationality, age, sex, height

and occupation of the applicant, and stating the

name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour

of the train by which the applicant wishes to

leave. Applicants should apply in person for

their papers at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION

between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and

2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A

NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of

grinding and edge making. We

sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors,

Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-

ments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915.

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

GOUT WATER

AN EFFERVESCENT WATER THAT

IS A SOLVENT AND ELIMINANT

OF URIC ACID.

The following prescription shows the exact

constituents of each bottle—

Lithium Bicarbonate... 12 Grains.

Potassium " " 12 "

Magnesium " " 8 "

Sodium Chloride " " 8 "

Carbonated Water... 12 Ounces.

ASK YOUR MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

FOR HIS OPINION ON THE ABOVE

AND SEE IF HE DOES NOT THINK IT

AN EXCELLENT WATER

FOR THIS COMPLAINT.

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY

EXORBITANT PRICES

FOR IMPORTED GOUT WATERS

WHEN YOU CAN OBTAIN A

SIMILAR ARTICLE

FRESHLY PREPARED

DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY

IN HONGKONG

AT A FRACTIONAL COST.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

PREPARED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 24th, 1915.

DEALING WITH ALIEN

ENEMIES.

In the House of Commons a few days

ago certain questions were asked relating

to alien enemies in India, and Mr. AUGUST

CHAMBERLAIN replied that he had received

a telegraphic report from the Govern-

ment of India—which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN

invariably speaks of as the *Raz*—stating

that the latter considered the time had

come to take greater precautions against

an abuse of leniency than hitherto and

that the Indian Government will prob-

ably proceed on the same lines as are

being followed in Great Britain. With

that characteristic open-mindedness and

generosity, even to enemies, which is a

matter for wonder to the people of other

nations, enemy aliens resident in India,

save those of military age, it would

seem, have been permitted to remain

and enjoy a freedom denied to enemy

aliens in any German territory—

now limited, be it remarked, to the

"Fatherland" itself. In short,

the policy in India has been identical

with the policy followed in the United

Kingdom until about two months ago,

when the Government decided to intern

all male enemy aliens and to repatriate

the women. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has stated

that the conduct of the Government of

India has been "more vigorous" with

regard to enemy aliens than that

of the Home Government, but it

is evidently now recognised that

a still more vigorous policy is

necessary. Obviously the whole ques-

tion of alien enemies is of a different

nature in India to what it is at home.

The chief consideration in India is to

what extent alien enemies could influence,

and do influence, opinion among the

native inhabitants of the country, and

to what extent that is a danger. Much

dissatisfaction has been shown in India

on the subject for several months, and the

questions in the House of Commons

referred to above are undoubtedly the out-

come of very general agitation. Several

weeks ago one of the leading newspapers

of India "let itself go"—the phrase ade-

quately describes the effort—on the sub-

ject in a most striking manner. "British

people must demand," it said, "that, in

the final terms of settlement, an under-

taking shall be expressed or implied by

the British Government to treat German

nationals in our Overseas Dominions

only as they deserve to be treated—as

pariahs. . . . But if we are to

treat them as pariahs after the war, why

should we be at pains to treat them

as something better now? The present

situation in India in this respect has

aroused widespread discontent." And

again: "It is the good old English

custom, after licking an enemy, to shake

him by the hand and send him a drink.

Will that be the case when the freedom

of Belgium is restored, and Germany

humiliated? We trust and believe not."

There is nothing in these extracts or in

anything we have seen published on the

subject to show that the alien enemies

at large in India have actually abused

what little trust has been reposed in

them, but even so, the possibilities of

danger from allowing large numbers of

THE WAR.

TERRIFIC BATTLE FOR WARSAW.

RUSSIANS HOLD EVERY VITAL POINT.

FRESH PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

FURIOUS FIGHT IN ALSACE.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BATTLE FOR WARSAW.

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFULLY HOLDING EVERY VITAL POINT.

AMSTERDAM, July 22nd.

That the battle for Warsaw continues with unabated fury is shown by to-night's Berlin *communiqué*, from which it may be also gathered that the Russians are holding successfully every vital point on the whole front, all the fortresses repelling the Germans, while the essential railways are, up to the present, intact.

The Germans claim successes in the Baltic Provinces, but regarding their great attack on the Russian fortress line along the Narva river the *communiqué* only says that the enemy has discontinued unless counter-attacks.

Further south, the Russians are offering the stoutest defence before Warsaw itself, and the whole tract westward of Warsaw. The huge bridgehead position is packed with Russian troops.

The Germans claim that they are investing Ivangorod and have stormed the bridgehead at Lagow, but the Austrians are admitted to be still only westward of the Vistula to the north of the fortress.

The *communiqué* claims that the Germans have taken 3,000 prisoners, and 11 machine-guns.

The only reference it makes to General Mackensen's army is, that the battle is proceeding.

RIGHT BANK OF THE BUG CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

A *communiqué* records desperate fighting west of the Niemen and on the Narva rivers, and says that the Russians occupy the outlying defences of Ivangorod. The battle between the Vistula and the Bug river was again most desperate, several villages on the heights changing hands repeatedly.

The Russians on a wide front above Sokal cleared the right bank of the Bug, capturing 1,500 prisoners.

ENEMY CLAIMS TO HAVE PIERCED RUSSIAN LINES.

AMSTERDAM, July 23rd.

An Austrian *communiqué* claims that the German troops broke through the main Russian position west and south of Ivangorod, the Russians retiring to Ivangorod, and the right bank of the Vistula. They were under fire as they crossed the bridge. The Russians are stubbornly resisting east of the Vistula, where fighting continues.

The Russian lines were also pierced at several points on the Bug.

THE CONFIDENT RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, addressing a Moscow deputation, spoke enthusiastically of the splendid spirit of the soldiers. All, he said, were confident of a final and complete victory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTERCESSION SERVICES AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

The enemy's approach on Warsaw and Riga has aroused intense feeling in Russia. At six o'clock on Tuesday evening the bells in the churches throughout the country clanged the call to prayer, beginning with twenty-four hours' intercession services. The churches were packed on Wednesday, despite the heat, the people standing wedged together while the priests and choir chanted interminable litanies. An open air Mass outside the Kazan Cathedral at Petrograd took place in the presence of a huge throng.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, July 22nd.

General Sir John French to-night fresh progress.

The good marksmanship of the artillery hitting the enemy's guns, the British in the northern theatre successfully surprised and rushed a trench.

The Frenchmen in the southern theatre easily repulsed a Turkish attack on the 18th inst.

The British make daily progress in consolidating and extending their trenches and have captured a redoubt with insignificant loss.

The enemy's artillery fire has been active in both theatres.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NINE CONSECUTIVE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, July 22nd.

Calm prevails over most of the front, but a local battle of almost incredible fierceness has taken place at Little Reichackerkopf.

The *communiqué* says the battle opened on Tuesday night and raged all Wednesday. The Germans made nine consecutive counter-attacks. Despite the extreme desperation of the Germans, the French Chasseurs held every enemy effort and inflicted on them very heavy losses. All the positions were maintained and some progress was made.

The French northward of Munster have organised the positions captured at Linge.

French aviators dropped twelve heavy bombs on the station at Autry, north-west of Binarville.

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH AND HIS MEN.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that Field Marshal Sir John French inspected the 4th Division and thanked them for their splendid work, and especially their endurance and courage in the second battle of Ypres. He also visited all the units. Addressing the divisional artillery he mentioned that it had been with the Division since it landed in August, and had shared its fortunes in every engagement since Le Cateau.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara said that the Germans had up to the present, sunk 95 neutral vessels.

A BLANK WEEK FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Admiralty issue a statement that no British merchantmen or fishing-boats were sunk by submarines in the week ending Wednesday.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLE OF GORIZIA. SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The battle of Gorizia, which is of first-class importance, is apt to be overlooked owing to the Russian battles. But the battle is tremendously intense and sanguinary, and raged furiously all day yesterday at the bridgehead of Gorizia.

The Italians, in the evening, captured a commanding height at Monte San Michele, southward of the city. An Austrian *communiqué* claims that Major General Boog retook the height with reserves, but admits that the Austrians are resisting the Italians with difficulty. On the adjoining hills all the encounters were of a very bloody character.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS.

ROME, July 23rd.

A *communiqué* states:—Our offensive further developed along the whole Isonzo front yesterday, from Montenero to the Corso plateau.

Notwithstanding enemy counter-attacks designed to cut off our left from the Isonzo bridges, we everywhere maintained positions and advanced.

We captured another 500 prisoners and much arms and munitions.

Aerial reconnaissances and the statements of prisoners go to show that the enemy is receiving reinforcements, who, according to the prisoners, are brought in great haste to replace the enemy's very heavy losses.

GENERAL

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A "PEACE" MEETING IN ENGLAND.

PACIFICISTS MOBBED AND PELTED.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A Socialist and Labour demonstration at Queen's Hall passed a resolution expressing its gratitude to the soldiers at the front.

Mr. Hodge, M.P., Mr. Ben Tillett and others made speeches urging the resolute prosecution of the war.

Pacificists who repeatedly interrupted were forcibly ejected, soldiers helping to remove them.

A meeting at Kingston, which was organised by an obscure peace society, was broken up, and the speakers were pelted with rotten fruit and eggs. A riot ensued, the platform was stormed, and all the pacifists were thrown into the street, within eight minutes. Soldiers present led the audience in the singing of patriotic hymns.

The crowd then went to the railway station and stormed the waiting-room, where the pacifists had gone to seek refuge. They were thrown on to the platform and only succeeded in entering the train with difficulty. The pacifists were also mobbed at every station en route to London.

PRUSSIC ACID SHELLS.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

This "Atrocities" Commission records that the Germans are employing shells filled with prussic acid.

CUSTOMS WAR POWERS BILL.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Customs War Powers Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH TO THE MINERS.

URGED TO MAKE UP FOR LOST TIME.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Cardiff, in the afternoon, addressed the miners' delegates. He congratulated the community and congratulated the Empire on the satisfactory settlement of the dispute, and said it was a horror that he should have participated in a struggle with his best friends, men of the same blood, but it was a source of joy that he was going back having shaken hands with his fellow-workmen in South Wales.

"We are engaged," said the Minister of Munitions, "in the most colossal struggle in history, and I am not sure that even now it is realised how tremendous are the issues, and what the results would be for future generations. A week has gone of enormous value. The conflicts of France are now in the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for coal. There is no country that has done more for democracy than France. She is now begging you to send coal, that a few more of her children may go into the field against the oppressor. Do your best to make up for lost time."

"I also want you to do it for the sake of the British Navy defending our shores, the Navy which makes impossible the ruthless Germans' tramping on our cornfields and coalfields. Don't forget the gallant men at the front asking you to help them to fight the enemy with fair and equal chances. It all depends on the shells and shot, cannon, machine-guns, and rifles. The enemy has got them. Give our comrades equal equipment. We require the strength of every man and woman in the whole land. You have sent Welshmen who have gloriously upheld the traditions by their deeds at the front. Support them. (Cheers.) If you do so in your own way, and if Britons in every sphere strive for them, we shall win a victory for European liberty such as will resound throughout the ages of the world." (Loud cheers.)

STRIKERS ATTACK STANDARD OIL PLANT.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

Five thousand strikers attacked the Standard Oil plant at Bayonne, New Jersey. The guards fired their revolvers, dispersing the rioters, but the latter returned, and the position is serious. Already fifty persons are injured, including police.

CONQUEROR OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

RECEPTION AT CAPETOWN.

CAPETOWN, July 23rd.

General Botha has arrived here. He was accorded an ovation, and the Town Council presented him with an Address of admiration and gratitude and a sword of honour, subscribed for by the citizens.

General Botha, replying to the Address, paid a tribute to the wonderful work of his troops, which would contribute to the development of a greater South Africa. He said South Africa could never be sufficiently grateful for the assistance of the British Navy.

ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF WAR.

PROPOSED INTERCESSION SERVICES.

LONDON, July 23rd.

His Majesty the King and the leaders of the nation will attend St. Paul's Cathedral on August 4, to inaugurate the second year of the war by invoking God's help. The Bishop of London will hold an open air intercession service on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral on the 25th instant, at which 3,000 troops, with massed bands, will attend.

THE P. & O. "BENALLA."

DURBAN, July 23rd.

The *Benalla*, which took fire several hundreds of miles from Durban, is making for Durban escorted by the *O'Neil*.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFTER THE WAR. RECOGNITION OF SERVICES OF INDIANS.

LONDON, July 22nd.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked whether the Raj were preparing a post-war scheme for granting lands to officers and men distinguishing themselves in the field, and whether Government posts would be available for non-agriculturalists.

Lord Islington warmly concurred in the tribute to the Indian troops, and declared that the Raj were fully alive to the importance of recognition of the services of the Indians. He pointed out that the Raj had already instituted enquiries concerning available lands, but there were many difficulties to overcome before the adoption of a satisfactory scheme would be possible. The question of Government posts was likewise surrounded with considerable difficulty. He could only say that the Raj were giving their close attention to the whole problem.

MAN WHO TOOK A TRENCH.

HOW A SUBALTERN WON THE V.C.

A good story of how a subaltern got his V.C. was related by Professor J. H. Morgan at University College recently.

The young officer, he said, was very proud of a pair of Zeiss glasses he possessed, and was frequently talking about them. One day his company were forced to abandon a firing-trench and retire into the support trenches, the Germans occupying their old position. Suddenly the subaltern put his hand to his side, exclaimed "Good God!" and immediately rushed down the communication way to the firing-trench.

He did not return, and a sergeant who was devoted to him went after him, coming back with the news that he had captured all the Germans. When the trench was cautiously approached the subaltern was found holding up the Germans in the narrow space with two revolvers. Later his superior officer told him what a risky thing it was to try to do single-handed. "Oh," he replied, "I went back for my binoculars!"

When men went into action, said Professor Morgan, they did not go singing hymns, as some supposed, but swearing did. And there was no thought of morality in this.

When going into a hot fight the nerves got highly excited, and what was called the subconscious self got the upper hand, causing men to use language which ordinarily they would not.

The trenches were in places as close together as fifty yards, and one could carry on a conversation with the enemy if so disposed. One of the trenches he visited had been turned to a perfect garden city. As he approached by the communication trench he met a man riding a bicycle down it. Under the parapet he saw men in the dug-outs snoring heavily while shells burst overhead.

"HYDE PARK," Now that the men had time to devote themselves to the amenities of life, the trenches were brick or wood paved, planted with flowers, and having such things as rustic bridges over streams, with notices up: "Hyde Park, keep off the grass."

The dug-outs were like suburban villas, roofed in, with tables, chairs, pictures, sevenpenny novels, and a cat with kittens. (Laughter.)

WAR NEWS.

THE FIRE SQUIRT.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Telegraph* quotes the *Bourse Gazette* for the statement that the Germans are using on the Bzura a new instrument of war. It consists of a metal cylinder filled with a mixture of benzine and kerosene at a pressure of 75 lb. per square inch. A turn of a screw opens the vent and liberates a jet of burning fluid 12 ft. to 15 ft. in length.

The storming parties are provided with these apparatuses, with which they fuse a path through the wire entanglements. The heat of the flame is so intense that it cuts through these obstructions like a pair of shears.

FRENCH PYTHONLIKE TACTICS.

HOW 150,000 GERMANS WERE "SQUEEZED."

The Dunkirk correspondent of the Central News Agency says that the French offensive from Notre Dame de Lorette to Neuville Saint Vaast squeezed 150,000 Germans into a front of four and a half miles, where they were sacrificed in a desperate effort to save the remnants of the defensive system.

The French artillery wiped out whole ranks of the enemy, who were densely packed along the narrow front. Heavy artillery, mortars, grenades, and aerial torpedoes were utilised in an almost continuous bombardment, which was automatically followed by bayonet charges, when the Germans were incapable of resisting the attack.

A single mine shaft had 250 German defenders, of which 200 were wiped out. The rest were made prisoners. A stream from the Souchez village was blocked with German dead.

The German heavy artillery continue to fire, and make the advance costly. One shell struck the village of Marquill, where 160 men were billeted, and killed 89 men.

WITH THE LONDON SCOTTISH AT MESSINES.

HONGKONG MAN RETURNS FROM THE FRONT.

Mr. E. R. Thomas, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, who joined the London Scottish whilst at home on leave at the outbreak of war, has returned to the Colony. He was at the front from the Battle of the Marne up to the final cessation of the unparalleled effort made by the Germans to break through the thin khaki line barring their path to the French coast ports. Mr. Thomas left the trenches on the 13th November, was unaided home through illness, and was unable to return to the front as he failed to satisfy the doctors.

Mr. Thomas, in a conversation with a representative of the *Daily Press* yesterday, spoke of some of the experiences through which he passed with the London Scottish during their periods in the trenches and in their historic charge at Messines, in which they lost half of their effectives. The Scottish, among whom were several men connected with Far Eastern firms, left England one night in September, and arrived at Havre at dawn, whence they joined the Regular Army, just after the battle of the Marne, when von Kluck had been thrown back. In that great secret movement of British troops from Soissons to the coast during a single night, the Scottish assisted in detaining the Regulars at various points.

For a time the Scottish were also engaged in escorting prisoners taken by the British down to Havre. "The majority of them were Bavarians and Saxons," said Mr. Thomas, "and they seemed decent enough fellows. We had only two or three Prussians."

It is always interesting to learn of the impressions created in the mind of a man when he is under fire for the first time. Mr. Thomas frankly said that he was in a "blue funk." "We were heavily shelled while lying out in the open from 12 midday to nightfall, about 6 o'clock," he said. "We were absolutely helpless, and could neither advance nor retire. Men were being knocked out all around me. There was blood and smoke everywhere, with men groaning and cursing the Germans in pain. In the nighttime the Germans sang."

"Then we charged, and for four solid hours we were in the thick of it, fighting desperately hand to hand. I was feeling vastly different then. If you are lying down helpless and are being shelled for hours on end, with your comrades dead and dying around you, it is then that one knows what fear is, but as long as you can do something it is quite different. We knew that we were the better men, and as a matter of fact the Germans were running from us. The first Hun I bagged was shot at close quarters, and in falling he impaled himself on my bayonet. I recall the grim sense of satisfaction I experienced then. Our charge was not like those pre-arranged charges, following bombardment, that we hear of now. I heard no order given, and I think our men charged on their own. It seemed simply a case of spontaneous combustion."

Mr. Thomas said that after their glorious charge the battalion were ordered to retire, and during the retirement the men became scattered. He himself picked up with the Worcesters, and had three days in the trenches with them, eventually rejoining the Scottish, with whom he served in the trenches throughout that intensely anxious period when the main German effort to pierce the British lines was in progress, and on the 13th November he was sent to England.

Mention of the good work done by the British air service led Mr. Thomas to remark that at the beginning there seemed to be ten German machines to every British. The machines were easily distinguishable, apart from their particular design. The British had a Union Jack painted under the crest, the French a bull's-eye, blue in the centre, with white and the red rings, and the Germans bore the inevitable iron cross.

"I saw three or four duels in the air," said Mr. Thomas, "and in each case the enemy came off second best. In one case an engagement took place immediately above us. The German machine attempted to get above his opponent and escape. The enemy went up in short spirals, while the British machine in wider spirals went up after him. Eventually they attained such a height that they seemed like small birds, and then the German volplaned earthwards again. His pursuer shot down to him, and then the enemy was brought down."

Mr. Thomas had several extremely narrow escapes from death. Both he and his brother went through the terrible bombardment and subsequent fierce fight at Messines without as much as a scratch. On one occasion his pack was knocked clean off, while soon afterwards a bullet went through the side of a Balclava helmet which he happened to be wearing.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 899, Y. Konishi, 22nd July—Haiphong 21st July. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

FOOKSANG, British str., 1,057, T. Grant, 22nd July—Mojito 17th July. General—Chinese.

HOKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,426, N. Suzuki, 22nd July—Batik 15th July. General—Dodwell & Co.

HUI, French str., 739, A. Comblin, 22nd July—Haiphong 22nd July. General—A. R. Marty.

LOKSANG, British str., 997, G. W. Ritchie, 22nd July—Hollow 21st July. Rice and Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAURET, British str., 1,350, A. Jenkins, 22nd July—Said 19th July. Rice and General—Chinese.

TSINGTAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,520, Yamada, 22nd July—Chingwang 14th July. Coal—Dodwell & Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
July 24th.

CYDON MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

NAISANG, British str., for Moji.

NICHIRU MARU, Jap. str., for Kebu.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

July 24th.

ASHU, British str., from Canton.

CHOYANG, British str., from Canton.

DELWENT, British str., for Singapore.

EMPIRE, British str., for Sydney.

HUICHOW, British str., for Tientsin.

LINAN, British str., for Canton.

LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.

RIO PASIO, American str., for Saigon.

SANGOLA, British str., for Singapore.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Pookang*, from Moji, for Hongkong. Capt. and Mrs. Malkin and child, Mr. Doughton.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Persia* will sail from Manila this morning and will be due at Hongkong on Monday, the 26th inst., at daylight.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 2,950, 22nd July—Keelung 20th July. General—Dodwell & Co.

BENALDER, British str., 1,939, J. H. Mason, 20th July—Singapore 14th July. General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

RYNHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,732, K. Kanada, 17th July—Newcastle 10th July. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., 3,142, Shinobu, 22nd July—Mojito 17th July. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHIOYANG, British str., 1,422, Holmwood, 18th July—Shanghai 13th July. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOPU MARU, Japanese str., 833, S. Orie, 21st July—Batik 15th July. Wood—Order.

DEVAYONGSE, British str., 1,017, G. W. Shearer, 21st July—Singapore 17th July. Rice—Chinese.

DECHMER VAN TWIS, Dutch str., 1,240, R. de Weerd, 22nd July—Deli 16th July. Cotton and General—Java-China-Japan Jip.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,050, H. Chesaki, 12th July—Mojito 6th July. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HALVAND, Norwegian str., 466, O. Beck, 16th July—Samarang 6th July. Sugar, Thorosen & Co.

HANAMETAL, American str., 1,714, Lomok, 19th July—Wakamatsu 17th July. Coal—Order.

HONGKONG, British str., 2,535, Kinghorn, 14th July—Amoy 13th July. Rice—Chinese.

JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,062, G. Ohta, 20th July—Japan 15th July. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,992, Stewart, 18th July—Shanghai 14th July. General—Chinese.

LINAN, British str., 1,356, E. G. Pottinger, 22nd July—Shanghai 18th July. General—Butterfield & Swire.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,231, D. R. Davies, 21st July—Shanghai 15th July. General—Butterfield & Swire.

MANDASAN, Japanese str., 2,600, S. Suzuki, 12th July—Mojito 7th July. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NAMASANG, British str., 2,591, D. Gilroy, 20th July—Singapore 14th July. General—Order.

NICHIREN MARU, Japanese str., 1,698, Hibi, 10th July—Hongay 14th July. Coal—Order.

NISHO MARU, Japanese str., 842, Y. Nakano, 20th July—Bangkok 11th July. Rice and Timber—Chinese.

PHUYEN, French str., 1,246, Ribault, 22nd July—Saigon 18th July. Rice—Order.

PREUNPENN, British str., 1,085, E. C. Bird, 22nd July—Saigon 17th July. Rice and General—Chinese.

RIO PASIO, American str., 1,947, Simons, 13th July—Saigon 9th July. General—Order.

SADO MARU, Japanese str., 3,600, K. Asakawa, 19th July—Shanghai 15th July. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHINTO MARU, Japanese str., 7,320, V. O. T. S. Filmer, 19th July—San Francisco 19th June. General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

SIRHAN, British str., 734, R. W. de la Salle, 18th July—Manila 14th July. Thorosen & Co.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,629, T. Fumoto, 17th July—Dairen 10th July. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAISUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 12th July—Shanghai 7th July. General—Chinese.

TEAN, British str., 1,561, Trowbridge, 20th July—Manila 19th July. Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,068, Asai, 16th July—Mojito 10th July. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YASUNO, British str., 1,424, R. J. Anderson, 17th July—Japan 11th July. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 20th July—Manila 17th July. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORT OF CALL	KASHGAR	Brit. str.	—	A. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORT OF CALL	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th Aug., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRADI	Brit. str.	—	Cherbonnel	Messageries Maritimes	About 17th Aug.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIC	Brit. str.	—	M. Yagi	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Cherbonnel	The Bank Line, Limited	On 31st inst.
LONDON	CITY OF RANGOON	Brit. str.	—	Sado Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & Seattle via Keelung, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	On 6th Aug., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	About 10th Aug.
VANCOUVER & Seattle	SAIKAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Ellner	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 31st Aug., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	PERSEA	Am. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Aug., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Sept., at 11.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Carter	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	BAITERN	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Forsyth	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	V. Liddell	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGHONG	Jap. str.	—	Soyada	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Brit. str.	—	Gilroy	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benton	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NEBA	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	ATSUMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. M. Smith	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th inst., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SINKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. R. Bouché	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	Butterfield & Swire	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NOSE	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	On 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	Douglas, LaPrade & Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HATMAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	Douglas, LaPrade & Co.	On 30th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TUESANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Rolfe	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LOONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Lewis	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	INARO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Wakasawa	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Wakasawa	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MAIWASKA	Brit. str.	—	—	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 7th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TUKUMANG	Brit. str.	—	—	Jaya-Osaka Japan Line	On 26th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SUNGWANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst., at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Ritchie	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 6 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION) TO SAIL

* SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... "NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 24th July, 3 p.m.

* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "YATSHING" ... Saturday, 24th July, 3 p.m.

* MANILA ... "YUENFANG" ... Saturday, 24th July, 3 p.m.

* SHANGHAI ... "YUSANG" ... Wednesday, 24th July, 11 p.m.

* WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN ... "CHONGSHING" ... Wednesday, 24th July, 11 p.m.

* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Thursday, 24th July, 3 p.m.

* MANILA ... "LOKSANG" ... Saturday, 31st July, 3 p.m.

* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" ... Saturday, 31st July, 3 p.m.

The Steamers "KUMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING" and "YUENFANG" and "LOKSANG" at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning to Hongkong. Time compiled 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodations for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to Yankang, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wafu, Nohwan.

* Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to Kaitai, Lohai Dain, Simons, Rawas, Utsun.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong 24th July, 1915.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

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CHINA 10000 tons PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

PERSIA (via Shanghai) Sailing TUESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

KOREA Sailing TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 1 p.m.

SIBERIA Sailing TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 1 p.m.

CHINA (via Manila) Sailing TUESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—all water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KASHGAR."

Captain H. N. Rivers, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on FRIDAY, the 30th July, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALWA" from Colombo; passengers' accommodation in which vessel is assured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London will be conveyed direct to Marseilles and London in the s.s. "KASHGAR."

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and values of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

